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DESCRIPTION

RECORDING METHOD, RECORDING APPARATUS, AND RECORDING MEDIUM

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a recording method and a recording apparatus for forming at least one of a recording mark and a space on a recording medium, by
10 irradiating the recording medium with a sequence of light pulses while rotating the recording medium at a prescribed linear velocity. The present invention also relates to a recording medium storing prescribed information.

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BACKGROUND ART

To perform constant angular velocity (CAV) recording of information on an optical disc, recording parameters need to be optimized for each of the successively changing linear
20 velocities. The term "CAV recording" refers to a technique of recording information onto an optical disc, while changing a recording clock, having a period T , depending on a change in linear velocity, so that the linear density of recorded data is constant.

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Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 2001-344754 discloses a method for determining an optimum recording power level for each of successive linear velocities. In this method, test recording is performed at particular linear
30 velocities in advance. Based on the results, an optimum recording power level is calculated for an arbitrary linear velocity.

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Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 2001-118245 discloses a method for calculating an optimum pulse width for an arbitrary linear velocity, based on the widths of a starting pulse and a final cooling pulse contained in a pulse sequence, which has been previously recorded on an optical disc at a prescribed linear velocity.

However, when the method disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 2001-344754 is used to perform CAV recording of information at high density and high speed (e.g., when information is recorded onto DVD-RAM), an optimum recording power level for an arbitrary linear velocity, which is calculated based on the result of test recordings performed in advance at a particular linear velocity, is different from the actual recording power level for the linear velocity.

When the method disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 2001-118245 is used to perform CAV recording of information at high density and high speed (e.g., when information is recorded onto DVD-RAM), an optimum pulse width for an arbitrary linear velocity, which is calculated based on the widths of a starting pulse and a terminating pulse contained in a pulse sequence which has been previously recorded on an optical disc at a prescribed linear velocity, is different from the optimum pulse width for the arbitrary linear velocity.

These differences are caused by variations in optical discs or variations in the diameter of a light spot produced by recording apparatuses. Therefore, the differences occur even when optical discs are produced by the same manufacturer. The differences are significant when CAV recording of information is performed at a high density and a high speed.

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Therefore, a technique for generating an optimum pulse sequence corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity for each combination of an optical disc and a recording apparatus is required.

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The present invention is provided to solve the above-described problems. An object of the present invention is to provide a recording method and a recording apparatus for producing an optimum pulse sequence, depending on an arbitrary linear velocity, even when CAV recording of information is performed at a high density and a high speed, and a recording medium.

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

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A recording method is provided, which comprises the steps of: (a) generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities; (b) while rotating a recording medium with a linear velocity selected from the plurality of linear velocities, forming at least one of a recording mark and a space by irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from the plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity. The step (a) comprises the steps of: (a-1) measuring at least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one linear velocity selected from the plurality of linear velocities; (a-2) determining a second recording parameter corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities based on the at least one first recording parameter measured; and (a-3) generating the plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities based on the second recording parameter measured. Thereby, the above-described object is achieved.

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The step (a-1) may comprise the step of: measuring the at least one first recording parameter by performing recording parameter learning for learning a recording parameter corresponding to a pulse sequence, wherein the pulse sequence is used for forming a desired recording mark onto the recording medium.

Each of the plurality of pulse sequences may comprise a starting pulse and a terminating pulse, the starting pulse being provided at a beginning thereof and the terminating pulse being provided at the end thereof. The starting pulse is used for forming a starting portion of the recording mark. The terminating pulse is used for forming a terminating portion of the recording mark. The second recording parameter indicates a recording power level of each of the plurality of pulse sequences, a recording power level coefficient for determining a recording power level of each of the plurality of pulse sequences, a position of the starting pulse of each of the plurality of pulse sequences, and a position of the terminating pulse of each of the plurality of pulse sequences.

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; and the at least one linear velocity may be the first linear velocity v_a .

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear

velocity vb, which is a highest linear velocity; and the at least one linear velocity may be the second linear velocity vb.

5 The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity va, which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity vb, which is a highest linear velocity; and the at least one linear velocity may be $(va+vb)/2$.

10 The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity va, which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity vb, which is a highest linear velocity; the at least
15 one linear velocity may be a linear velocity v1 and a linear velocity v2; and the first linear velocity va, the second linear velocity vb, the linear velocity v1, and the linear velocity v2 may have a relationship $va \leq v1 < v2 \leq vb$.

20 The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity va, which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity vb, which is a highest linear velocity; and the at least one linear velocity is a first linear velocity va
25 and a second linear velocity vb.

 The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity va, which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear
30 velocity vb, which is a highest linear velocity; the at least one linear velocity may be a linear velocity v1, a linear velocity v2, and a linear velocity v3; and the first linear velocity va, the second linear velocity vb, the linear

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corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities;
PMv1 represents the first recording parameter; and
Adj(v) represents an adjustment value corresponding
to the plurality of linear velocities.

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The plurality of linear velocities may be linear
velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity
va, which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear
velocity vb, which is a highest linear velocity; the at least
10 one third recording parameter may be a recording parameter
corresponding to a linear velocity v1 of the plurality of
linear velocities and a recording parameter corresponding
to a linear velocity v2 of the plurality of linear velocities;
and the first linear velocity va, the second linear velocity
15 vb, the linear velocity v1, and the linear velocity v2 may
have a relationship $va \leq v1 < v2 \leq vb$.

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear
velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity
20 va, which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear
velocity vb, which is a highest linear velocity; and the
at least one third recording parameter may be a recording
parameter corresponding to the first linear velocity va and
a recording parameter corresponding to the second linear
25 velocity vb.

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear
velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity
va, which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear
30 velocity vb, which is a highest linear velocity; the at least
one third recording parameter may be a recording parameter
corresponding to a linear velocity v1 of the plurality of
linear velocities, a recording parameter corresponding to

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a linear velocity v_2 of the plurality of linear velocities, and a recording parameter corresponding to a linear velocity v_3 of the plurality of linear velocities; and the first linear velocity v_a , the second linear velocity v_b , the linear velocity v_1 , the linear velocity v_2 , and the linear velocity v_3 may have a relationship $v_a \leq v_1 < v_2 < v_3 \leq v_b$.

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; the at least one third recording parameter may be a recording parameter corresponding to the first linear velocity v_a , a recording parameter corresponding to the second linear velocity v_b , and a recording parameter corresponding to a linear velocity v_c of the plurality of linear velocities; and the first linear velocity v_a , the second linear velocity v_b , and the third linear velocity v_c may have a relationship $v_c = (v_a + v_b) / 2$.

$f(v)$ may be a linear function or a quadratic function.

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; the at least one third recording parameter may be a recording parameter PCv_1 corresponding to a linear velocity v_1 of the plurality of linear velocities and a recording parameter PCv_2 corresponding to a linear velocity v_2 of the plurality of linear velocities; and the following relationship may be satisfied:

$$v_a \leq v_1 < v_2 \leq v_b,$$

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$$f(v) = \alpha \cdot (v - v_1) + PCv_1, \text{ and}$$
$$\alpha = (PCv_2 - PCv_1) / (v_2 - v_1).$$

5 The at least one third recording parameter may be selected based on an identification code recorded on the recording medium.

10 The at least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be at least one linear velocity corresponding to at least one third recording parameter; and the step (a-2) may comprises the step of determining a second recording parameter $h(v)$ corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities v based on the at least one first recording parameter measured.

15 The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; at least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be a linear velocity v_1 and a linear velocity v_2 ; and the first linear velocity v_a , the second linear velocity v_b , the linear velocity v_1 , and the linear velocity v_2 may have a relationship $v_a \leq v_1 < v_2 \leq v_b$.

25 The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; and at least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be the first linear velocity v_a and the second linear velocity v_b .

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The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; at least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be a linear velocity v_1 , a linear velocity v_2 , and a linear velocity v_3 ; and the first linear velocity v_a , the second linear velocity v_b , the linear velocity v_1 , the linear velocity v_2 , and the linear velocity v_3 have a relationship $v_a \leq v_1 < v_2 < v_3 \leq v_b$.

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; at least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be the first linear velocity v_a , the second linear velocity v_b , and the linear velocity v_c ; and the first linear velocity v_a , the second linear velocity v_b , and the third linear velocity v_c may have a relationship $v_c = (v_a + v_b) / 2$.

$h(v)$ may be a linear function or a quadratic function.

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; the at least one first recording parameter may be a recording parameter PMv_1 corresponding to a linear velocity v_1 of the plurality of linear velocities and a recording parameter PMv_2 corresponding a linear velocity v_2 of the plurality of linear velocities; and the following relationship may be satisfied:

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$$\begin{aligned} v_a &\leq v_1 < v_2 \leq v_b, \\ h(v) &= \beta \cdot (v - v_a) + PMv_1, \text{ and} \\ \beta &= (PMv_2 - PMv_1) / (v_2 - v_1). \end{aligned}$$

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The at least one third recording parameter may be selected based on an identification code recorded on the recording medium.

10 The recording power level coefficient may be at least one of a coefficient for determining an erase power level of an erase pulse forming the space based on a peak power level of a peak pulse contained in a pulse sequence, and
15 a coefficient for determining a bias power level of a bias pulse forming the recording mark based on the peak power level of the peak pulse contained in the pulse sequence. The bias power level is between the peak power level and the erase power level.

20 Each of the plurality of pulse sequences may comprise a starting pulse and a terminating pulse, the starting pulse being provided at a beginning thereof and the terminating pulse being provided at the end thereof. The recording mark may be a shortest recording mark. The starting pulse and
25 the terminating pulse may be pulses forming the shortest recording mark. $Adj(v)$ may be determined based on a position of at least one of the starting pulse and the terminating pulse.

30 A recording medium for recording information is provided. At least one of a recording mark and a space is formed on the recording medium by, while rotating the recording medium with a linear velocity selected from the

plurality of linear velocities, irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from the plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity. The plurality of pulse sequences correspond to the plurality of linear velocities. At least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities is measured. A fourth recording parameter corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities is determined based on at least one third recording parameter recorded on the recording medium. A second parameter is determined based on the at least one first recording parameter measured and the fourth recording parameter. The plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities are generated based on the determined second recording parameter. The recording medium has a region, in which the third recording parameter is recorded. The first recording parameter, the second recording parameter, the third recording parameter, and the fourth recording parameter have a relationship represented by:

$$g(v)=f(v)+PMv1-f(v1)+Adj(v)$$

where:

v represents the plurality of linear velocities;
v1 represents a linear velocity corresponding to one of the at least one third recording parameter;
g(v) represents the second recording parameter corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities;
f(v) represents the fourth recording parameter corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities;
PMv1 represents the first recording parameter; and
Adj(v) represents an adjustment value corresponding

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to the plurality of linear velocities. Thereby, the above-described object is achieved.

5 A recording medium for recording information is provided. At least one of a recording mark and a space is formed on the recording medium by, while rotating the recording medium with a linear velocity selected from the plurality of linear velocities, irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from the plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity. The plurality of pulse sequences correspond to the plurality of linear velocities. At least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities is measured. At least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities is at least one linear velocity corresponding to at least one third recording parameter recorded on the recording medium. A second recording parameter corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities is determined based on the at least one first recording parameter measured. The plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities are generated based on the second recording parameter measured. The recording medium has a region, in which the third recording parameter is recorded. Thereby, the above-described object is achieved.

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The recording medium may have a region, in which an identification code for selecting the at least one third recording parameter is recorded.

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A recording apparatus is provided, which comprises: means for generating a plurality of pulse sequences

corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities; means for, while rotating a recording medium with a linear velocity selected from the plurality of linear velocities, forming at least one of a recording mark and a space by irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from the plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity. The forming means comprises: means for measuring at least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one linear velocity selected from the plurality of linear velocities; means for determining a second recording parameter corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities based on the at least one first recording parameter measured; and means for generating the plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities based on the second recording parameter measured.

The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; and the at least one linear velocity may be a first linear velocity v_a and a second linear velocity v_b .

At least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be at least one linear velocity corresponding to at least one third recording parameter recorded on the recording medium. The second recording parameter determining means may determine a second recording parameter $h(v)$ corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities v based on the at least one first recording parameter measured. The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear

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velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; at least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities corresponding to at least one third recording parameter recorded on the recording medium may be a linear velocity v_1 and a linear velocity v_2 ; and the first linear velocity v_a , the second linear velocity v_b , the linear velocity v_1 , and the linear velocity v_2 may have a relationship $v_a \leq v_1 < v_2 \leq v_b$.

At least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be at least one linear velocity corresponding to at least one third recording parameter recorded on the recording medium. The second recording parameter determining means may determine a second recording parameter $h(v)$ corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities v based on the at least one first recording parameter measured. The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; and the at least one linear velocity corresponding to the at least one third recording parameter may be the first linear velocity v_a and the second linear velocity v_b .

At least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be at least one linear velocity corresponding to at least one third recording parameter recorded on the recording medium. The second recording parameter determining means may determine a second recording parameter $h(v)$ corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities v based on the at least one first recording parameter measured. $h(v)$ may be a linear function or a

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quadratic function.

At least one linear velocity of the plurality of linear velocities may be at least one linear velocity corresponding to at least one third recording parameter recorded on the recording medium. The second recording parameter determining means may determine a second recording parameter $h(v)$ corresponding to the plurality of linear velocities v based on the at least one first recording parameter measured. The plurality of linear velocities may be linear velocities continuously ranging from a first linear velocity v_a , which is a lowest linear velocity, to a second linear velocity v_b , which is a highest linear velocity; the at least one first recording parameter may be a recording parameter PMv_1 corresponding to a linear velocity v_1 of the plurality of linear velocities and a recording parameter PMv_2 corresponding a linear velocity v_2 of the plurality of linear velocities; and the following relationship may be satisfied:

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$$\begin{aligned} v_a &\leq v_1 < v_2 \leq v_b, \\ h(v) &= \beta \cdot (v - v_a) + PMv_1, \text{ and} \\ \beta &= (PMv_2 - PMv_1) / (v_2 - v_1). \end{aligned}$$

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a diagram showing a configuration of a recording/reproduction apparatus 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

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Figure 2 is a diagram showing a pulse sequence corresponding to a linear velocity, where T is a unit period of a recording clock.

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Figure 3 is a diagram showing absolute values of recording power levels possessed by pulse sequences (unit: mW).

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Figure 4 is a diagram showing a relationship between a linear velocity and a recording parameter to be optimized by a first procedure.

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Figure 5 is a flowchart showing a first procedure for optimizing a recording parameter.

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Figure 6 is a diagram showing a relationship between linear velocities and a recording parameter to be optimized by a second procedure.

Figure 7 is a flowchart showing a second procedure for optimizing a recording parameter.

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BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, the present invention will be described by way of illustrative examples with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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1. Configuration of a recording/reproduction apparatus 100

Figure 1 is a diagram showing a recording/reproduction apparatus 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

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The recording/reproduction apparatus 100 is configured so that a recording medium 101 for

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recording/reproducing data (hereinafter referred to as "optical disc 101") can be loaded therein.

5 The recording/reproduction apparatus 100 comprises an optical head 106, a spindle motor 107, a system control circuit 102, a recording circuitry 120, and a reproduction circuitry 130.

10 The system control circuit 102 controls operations of components contained in the recording/reproduction apparatus 100. The optical head 106 focuses light emitted by a semiconductor laser, and emits the focused light toward the optical disc 101. The spindle motor 107 drives and rotates the optical disc 101.

15 The recording circuitry 120 comprises a modulation circuit 103, a pulse sequence generating circuit 104, a recording clock setting circuit 111, a laser drive circuit 105, and a linear velocity setting circuit 108.

20 The modulation circuit 103 converts data, which is to be recorded onto the optical disc 101, to a binary modulated code.

25 The clock setting circuit 111 sets a clock of the pulse sequence generating circuit 104, depending on the linear velocity of the optical disc 101.

30 The pulse sequence generating circuit 104 generates a pulse sequence based on a modulated code. For example, the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 corrects the position of a starting pulse provided at the beginning of a pulse sequence, and the position of a terminating pulse

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provided at the end of a recording pulse sequence. The details of the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 will be described below.

5 A laser power control circuit 115 controls a recording power level of a pulse sequence. The details of the laser power control circuit 115 will be described below.

10 The laser drive circuit 105 drives a current for a semiconductor laser apparatus mounted on the optical head 106, based on a pulse sequence generated by the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 and a power level controlled by the laser power control circuit 115.

15 The linear velocity setting circuit 108 controls the rotational speed of the spindle motor 107 so as to set a linear velocity of the optical disc 101. The linear velocity of the optical disc 101 continuously ranges, for example, from a first linear velocity v_a (lowest linear velocity) to a second linear velocity v_b (highest linear velocity).
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 The reproduction circuitry 130 comprises a reproduced signal processing circuit 109, a demodulation circuit 110, and a detection circuitry 140.

25 The reproduced signal processing circuit 109 processes a signal reproduced by the optical head 106, e.g., converts the reproduced signal into a binary form and reproduces a clock signal from the reproduced signal. The demodulation circuit 110 decodes the binary reproduced
30 signal to produce reproduced data.

 The detection circuitry 140 optimizes recording

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parameters, i.e., the positions of pulses contained in a pulse sequence and the recording power levels of pulses in a pulse sequence. The detection circuitry 140 comprises a jitter detecting circuit 113 and a BER detecting circuit 114.

5 The jitter detecting circuit 113 detects a jitter value of a reproduced signal. The BER detecting circuit 114 detects a bit error rate of a demodulated reproduced signal.

Note that a one-chip LSI may comprise at least one of the recording circuitry 120 and the reproduction circuitry 130. A one-chip LSI may comprise the recording circuitry 120, the reproduction circuitry 130, and the system control circuit 102. When at least one of the recording circuitry 120 and the reproduction circuitry 130 is contained in a one-chip LSI, or the recording circuitry 120, the reproduction circuitry 130, and the system control circuit 102 are contained in a one-chip LSI, the production of the recording/reproduction apparatus 100 can become easier.

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Figure 2 is a diagram showing a pulse sequence corresponding to a linear velocity.

Portion (1) of Figure 2 shows a pulse sequence corresponding to the lowest linear velocity v_a . Portion (2) of Figure 2 shows a pulse sequence corresponding to a linear velocity v_1 . Portion (3) of Figure 2 shows a pulse sequence corresponding to a linear velocity v_2 . Portion (4) of Figure 2 shows a pulse sequence corresponding to a highest linear velocity v_b .

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The pulse sequences of Figure 2 are observed at an output (a) of the pulse sequence generating circuit 104

(Figure 1). A pulse sequence corresponding to a linear velocity contains a plurality of pulses. The pulse width of each pulse of Figure 2 is normalized with a period T of a recording clock. When the absolute value of a pulse width is proportional to the period T of the recording clock, the pulse width of a pulse sequence corresponding to a linear velocity is represented to be the same.

A pulse sequence contains a starting pulse 1, a multipulse 2, a terminating pulse 3, and an erase pulse 4. The starting pulse 1, the multipulse 2, and the terminating pulse 3 are used for formation of a recording mark. The erase pulse 4 is used for formation of a space.

The starting pulse 1 is provided at the beginning of a pulse sequence. The starting pulse 1 is used for formation of a beginning portion of a recording mark. The terminating pulse 3 is provided at the end of a pulse sequence. The terminating pulse 3 is used for formation of an end portion of a recording mark. The multipulse 2 is provided between the starting pulse 1 and the terminating pulse 2. The multipulse 2 is used for formation of a middle portion of a recording mark. T_{mp} indicates a width of each pulse contained in the multipulse 2. T indicates a period of a recording clock. In this case, a duty ratio of the multipulse 2 is $0.5T$, i.e., the width $T_{mp}=0.5T$.

T_{sfp} indicates a rising position of the starting pulse 1. T_{efp} indicates a falling position of the starting pulse 1. The position of the starting pulse 1 is determined by at least one of the position T_{sfp} and the position T_{efp} .

T_{slp} indicates a rising position of the terminating

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pulse 3. Telp indicates a falling position of the terminating pulse 3. The position of the terminating pulse 3 is determined by at least one of the position Tslp and the position Telp.

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In Figure 2, the position Tefp, the position Tslp, and the width Tmp are proportional to the period T of the recording clock. Alternatively, they are changed depending on a linear velocity, as with the position Tsfp and the position Telp.

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Hereinafter, a function of the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 will be described with reference to Figures 1 and 2.

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The pulse sequence generating circuit 104 controls at least one of the position Tefp, the position Tslp, the position Tsfp, the position Telp, and the width Tmp, depending on a linear velocity, so as to produce a pulse sequence forming an appropriate recording mark and an appropriate space.

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For example, the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 optimizes the position Tsfp and the position Telp of a pulse sequence corresponding to at least one of a plurality of linear velocities, so as to generate a pulse sequence forming an appropriate recording mark and an appropriate space. For example, the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 optimizes the position Tsfp, depending on a mark length of a recording mark formed by a pulse sequence and a space length of a space adjacent to a front of the recording mark, and optimizes the position Telp, depending on a mark length of a recording mark formed by

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a pulse sequence and a space length of a space adjacent to a rear of the recording mark.

For example, the degree of optimization of the position Tsfp and the position Telp (optimization index) can be determined by using at least one of the jitter detecting circuit 113 and the BER detecting circuit 114. For example, the pulse sequence generating circuit 104, changes the position Tsfp and the position Telp in a manner to minimize the jitter value or the BER value of a reproduced signal.

Figure 3 is a diagram showing absolute values of recording power levels possessed by pulse sequences (unit: mW).

Portion (1) of Figure 3 shows an absolute value of a recording power level possessed by a pulse sequence corresponding to the lowest linear velocity va (unit: mW). Portion (2) of Figure 3 shows an absolute value of a recording power level possessed by a pulse sequence corresponding to the highest linear velocity vb (unit: mW).

The pulse sequences of Figure 3 are observed in an output light (b) of the optical head 106 (Figure 1).

The recording power level of the pulse sequence contains a peak power level Pp, a bias power level Pb, and an erase power level Pe. For example, the peak power level Pp, the bias power level Pb, and the erase power level Pe satisfy the relationship $P_e \leq P_b \leq P_p$.

The peak power level Pp is a peak power level of a pulse sequence. For example, the peak power level Pp is a

peak power level of the starting pulse 1. Alternatively, the peak power level P_p is a peak power level of the terminating pulse 3.

5 The bias power level P_b is a bias power level of a pulse sequence. For example, the bias power level P_b is a power level between pulses contained in the multipulse 2. For example, the bias power level P_b may be determined based on the peak power level P_p and a recording power level
10 coefficient k_b . For example, the bias power level P_b , the peak power level P_p , and the recording power level coefficient k_b have the relationship $P_b = k_b \times P_p$. Note that k_b is a multiplication coefficient.

15 The erase power level P_e is an erase power level of a pulse sequence. For example, the erase power level P_e is a power level of the erase pulse 4. For example, the erase power level P_e may be determined based on the peak power level P_p and a recording power level coefficient k_e . For
20 example, the erase power level P_e , the peak power level P_p , and the recording power level coefficient k_e have the relationship $P_e = k_e \times P_p$. Note that k_e is a multiplication coefficient.

25 Note that the recording power level coefficients are not limited to multiplication coefficients. The recording power level coefficients may be an arbitrary approximation function having the peak power level P_p as a parameter. The references of the recording power level coefficients are
30 not limited to the peak power level P_p . The references of the recording power level coefficients may be the erase power level P_e or the bias power level P_b .

The bias power level P_b is not limited to a bottom power level, which is a power level between pulses contained in the multipulse 2 of Figure 3. When $T_{mp}=0$ (no multipulse), the bias power level P_b may be a power level of a flat portion.

5 The bias power level P_b may be an erase power level of a cooling pulse, which is generated from the falling position of a terminating pulse, extending over a prescribed width.

Hereinafter, a function of the laser power control circuit 115 will be described with reference to Figures 1 and 3.

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The laser power control circuit 115 controls at least one of the peak power level P_p , the erase power level P_e , the bias power level P_b , and the recording power level coefficient k , depending on a linear velocity, to determine a recording power level of a pulse sequence forming an appropriate recording mark and an appropriate space.

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For example, the laser power control circuit 115 optimizes the peak power level P_p , the erase power level P_e , the bias power level P_b , and the recording power level coefficient k by recording parameter learning, so as to determine a recording power level of a pulse sequence forming an appropriate recording mark and an appropriate space.

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For example, the degree of optimization of the recording power level and the recording power level coefficient (optimization index) can be determined by using at least one of the jitter detecting circuit 113 and the BER detecting circuit 114. For example, the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 changes the recording power level and the recording power level coefficient in a manner to

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minimize the jitter value or the BER value of a reproduced signal.

5 An embodiment of the present invention has been heretofore described with reference to Figures 1 to 3.

For example, in the embodiment shown in Figures 1 to 3, the system control circuit 102, the pulse sequence generating circuit 104, the laser power control circuit 115, the laser drive circuit 105, and the reproduction circuitry 130, constitute a "pulse sequence generating means for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities". The system control circuit 102, the laser drive circuit 105, the optical head 106, and the spindle motor 107, constitute a "formation means for, while rotating a recording medium with a linear velocity selected from a plurality of linear velocities, forming at least one of a recording mark and a space by irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from a plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity". The reproduction circuitry 130 corresponds to a "first recording parameter measuring means for measuring at least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one of a plurality of linear velocities". The system control circuit 102, the pulse sequence generating circuit 104, the laser power control circuit 115, and the laser drive circuit 105, constitute a "second recording parameter determining means for determining a second recording parameter corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on the at least one first recording parameter measured" and a "means for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on

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the determined second recording parameter".

However, the recording/reproduction apparatus 100 of the present invention is not limited to the embodiment of Figures 1 to 3. The recording/reproduction apparatus 100 of the present invention has any configuration as long as it comprises the above-described "pulse sequence generating means for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities", "formation means for, while rotating a recording medium with a linear velocity selected from a plurality of linear velocities, forming at least one of a recording mark and a space by irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from a plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity", "first recording parameter measuring means for measuring at least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one of a plurality of linear velocities", "second recording parameter determining means for determining a second recording parameter corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on the at least one first recording parameter measured", and "means for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on the determined second recording parameter".

According to the recording method, the recording apparatus and the recording medium of the present invention, it is possible to generate a correct pulse sequence quickly. This is because the present invention does not rely only on measured recording parameters, which are correct and requires a long time to measure, and the present invention does not rely only on recording parameters already recorded on a recording medium, which are not correct and require

no measurement time.

2. Optimization of recording parameters by a first procedure

5 Figure 4 is a diagram showing a relationship between a linear velocity and a recording parameter to be optimized by a first procedure. Portion (a) of Figure 4 shows a relationship between the linear velocity and the recording parameter before optimization using the first procedure.
10 Portion (b) of Figure 4 shows a relationship between the linear velocity and the recording parameter after optimization using the first procedure.

15 Figure 5 is a flowchart showing the first procedure for optimizing a recording parameter. The first procedure is executed by the recording/reproduction apparatus 100.

20 Hereinafter, the first procedure for optimizing a recording parameter will be described step by step with reference to Figures 1, 4 and 5.

25 In step 601: Values described in a control track are read and transferred to a memory region of the system control circuit 102. The values described in the control track are, for example, recording parameters recorded in a control track (CT) region possessed by the optical disc 101 (e.g., at least one of a position and a recording power level of a pulse sequence).

30 The recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region are, for example, a recording parameter PCva corresponding to the lowest linear velocity va and a recording parameter PCvb corresponding to the highest

linear velocity v_b .

Note that the recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region are not limited to the recording parameter PC_{va} and the recording parameter PC_{vb} . The recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region are, for example, the recording parameter PC_{va} , the recording parameter PC_{vb} , and a recording parameter PC_{vc} . The recording parameter PC_{vc} is a recording parameter corresponding to a linear velocity vc ($vc=(va+vb)/2$).

Also, the recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region may be optional recording parameters corresponding to n linear velocities. For example, the previously recorded recording parameters may be recording parameters corresponding to three linear velocities (v_1, v_2, v_3). In this case, for example, $va \leq v_1 < v_2 < v_3 \leq vb$ is satisfied. In addition, a recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ may be previously recorded in the control track (CT) region. The details of the recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ will be described below.

The recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region themselves may not be read. Instead, recording parameters corresponding to linear velocities stored in the system control circuit 102 or the like may be selected based on identification codes previously recorded in the control track (CT) region. The identification code may be given for each disk type, or each production lot of each medium maker, in order to select an optimum recording parameter for each disk type or each production lot of each

medium maker.

In step 602: Based on PCva and PCvb, a before-learning initial value $f(v1)$ for performing recording parameter learning is calculated. $f(v1)$ indicates a value corresponding to $v1$. The recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ is represented by:

$$\begin{aligned} f(v) &= \alpha \cdot (v - v_a) + PCva \\ \alpha &= (PCvb - PCva) / (v_b - v_a). \end{aligned}$$

The recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ matches a characteristic of a recording medium. For example, the recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ can perform a linear approximation of a recording parameter, depending on a linear velocity. However, the recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ is not limited to a linear function. The recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ may be a quadratic function. The recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ may be selected, depending on a characteristic of a recording medium.

The before-learning initial value $f(v1)$ is present on a line drawn by the recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$ (portion (a) of Figure 4).

In step 603: The before-learning initial value $f(v1)$, which is a recording parameter, is set in the recording/reproduction apparatus 100. For example, the positions of pulses contained in a pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity $v1$ (e.g., the position of the starting pulse, or the position of the terminating pulse) are set in the pulse sequence generating circuit 104.

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The recording power level of the pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity v_1 is set in the laser power control circuit 115.

5 In step 604: The optical head 106 is moved to seek a prescribed test recording region provided on the optical disc 101. The rotational speed of the spindle motor 107 is set to be the linear velocity v_1 . The linear velocity v_1 is used for the recording parameter learning, and is
10 set by the linear velocity setting circuit 108.

 Further, the clock setting circuit 111 generates a recording clock Tv_1 corresponding to the linear velocity v_1 , and inputs the recording clock Tv_1 to the pulse sequence
15 generating circuit 104.

 In step 605: The linear velocity v_1 is used to perform recording parameter learning to optimize the recording
20 parameter.

 To optimize a pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity v_1 , the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 changes the rising position T_{sfp} of the starting pulse and the falling position T_{elp} of the terminating pulse.
25

 The pulse sequence generating circuit 104 optimizes the position T_{sfp} based on the mark length of a recording mark formed by a pulse sequence and the space length of a space adjacent to the front of the recording mark. The pulse
30 sequence generating circuit 104 also optimizes the position T_{elp} based on the mark length of a recording mark formed by a pulse sequence and the space length of a space adjacent to the rear of the recording mark.

The degree (optimization index) of optimization of the position Tsfp and the position Telp can be determined by using at least one of the jitter detecting circuit 113 and the BER detecting circuit 114. For example, the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 changes the position Tsfp and the position Telp in a manner to minimize the jitter value or the BER value of a reproduced signal.

The laser power control circuit 115 optimizes the peak power level Pp, the erase power level Pe, the bias power level Pb, and the recording power level coefficient k, by recording parameter learning, so as to determine a recording power level of a pulse sequence forming an appropriate recording mark and an appropriate space.

The degree of optimization of the recording power levels and the recording power level coefficient (optimization index) can be determined by using at least one of the jitter detecting circuit 113 and the BER detecting circuit 114. The pulse sequence generating circuit 104 changes the recording power levels and the recording power level coefficient in a manner to minimize the jitter value or the BER value of a reproduced signal.

An optimum value PMv1 is thus obtained for a recording parameter corresponding to the linear velocity v1 after learning. The optimum value PMv1 is generally different from the before-learning initial value f(v1) approximated based on a recording parameter recorded in the optical disc 101 (portion (a) of Figure 4). This is because the optimum recording parameters (the position and the recording power level of a pulse sequence) vary depending on a combination

of the optical disc 101 and the light spot diameter of the recording/reproduction apparatus 100.

In step 606: a line drawn by the recording parameter approximation function $f(v)$, which passes through $f(v_1)$, is translated to a line passing through PMv_1 . An approximation function after translation (post-translation approximation function) is represented by:

10 $f(v)+PMv_1-f(v_1)$.

In step 607: A recording parameter, $(g(v))$ corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity v , is calculated based on the post-translation approximation function, and an adjustment value of the recording parameter corresponding to the arbitrary linear velocity v by:

$$g(v)=f(v)+PMv_1-f(v_1)+Adj(v).$$

20 $Adj(v)$ is the adjustment value for the recording parameter corresponding to the arbitrary linear velocity v . The details of $Adj(v)$ will be described below.

25 A solid line shown in portion (b) of Figure 4 indicates a line drawn by $g(v)$. A dotted line shown in portion (b) of Figure 4 indicates a line drawn by $f(v)$. The line of $g(v)$ matches the translated $f(v)$.

30 The approximation function $g(v)$ for a recording parameter, corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity v , can be used to obtain a recording parameter approximation value $g(v_a)$, a recording parameter approximation value $g(v_2)$, and a recording parameter approximation value $g(v_b)$

corresponding to the linear velocity v_a , the linear velocity v_2 , and the linear velocity v_b , respectively (portion (b) of Figure 4). The linear velocities v_a , v_2 , and v_b are linear velocities other than the linear velocity v_1 used in the recording parameter learning.

As described above, after recording parameter learning is performed only for the linear velocity v_1 , a recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity can be obtained over a whole range of linear velocities ($v_a \leq v \leq v_b$) in accordance with $g(v)$.

Hereinafter, the adjustment value $Adj(v)$ will be described.

Within the range of the varying linear velocities, a value of a recording parameter corresponding to a linear velocity, which is approximated by a post-translation approximation function ($=f(v)+PMv_1-f(v_1)$), may be different from its optimum value. In this case, when such a post-translation approximation function is used for recording, the jitter value of a reproduced signal may not reach the reference value of a recording/reproduction apparatus. It is now assumed that the light spot diameter of a reference recording machine which has recorded a recording parameter onto the optical disc 101 is different from the light spot diameter of the recording/reproduction apparatus 100. In this case, when a recording parameter is changed based on a single linear velocity for which recording parameter learning has been performed, a recording parameter corresponding to the linear velocity v_a , and the recording parameter corresponding to the linear velocity v_b , among linear velocities in the varying range ($v_a \leq v \leq v_b$)

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significantly depart from their respective optimum values. In order to reduce such a difference from the optimum value, the adjustment value $Adj(v)$ is added to the post-translation approximation function to obtain $g(v)$.

5

An exemplary method for adjusting the post-translation approximation function is to perform recording parameter learning for the linear velocity v_a and the linear velocity v_b , which have a significant difference in a recording parameter, among linear velocities within the varying range ($v_a \leq v \leq v_b$). Note that recording parameter learning does not need to be additionally performed for all linear velocities. For example, if only the rising position T_{sfp} of the beginning pulse of a pulse sequence and the falling position T_{elp} of the terminating pulse are optimized, the jitter value of a reproduce signal is, in most cases, below the reference of the recording/reproduction apparatus 100.

20

Alternatively, in some cases, if the rising position T_{sfp} and the falling position T_{elp} are optimized only for a pulse having the shortest mark length ($3T$ for DVD-RAM), the jitter value of a reproduce signal recording/reproduction apparatus 100 is below the reference.

25

In step 608: Based on the approximation function $g(v)$, the recording position and the recording power level of a pulse sequence corresponding to a linear velocity v are calculated. The results of calculation are stored in a storage region of the system control circuit 102.

30

In step 609: The optical head 106 is moved to seek

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a recording region on the optical disc 101. The linear velocity setting circuit 108 sets the rotational speed of the spindle motor 107 to be the linear velocity v of the optical disc 101.

5

In step 610: The clock setting circuit 111 generates a recording clock T_v corresponding to the linear velocity v , with which information is recorded, and inputs the recording clock T_v into the pulse sequence generating circuit 104.

10 The pulse sequence generating circuit 104 generates a pulse sequence.

15

In step 611: The generated pulse sequence is input into the laser drive circuit 105. Thereafter, a semiconductor laser apparatus carried by the optical head 106 is driven based on the pulse sequence.

20

In step 612: data is recorded into a recording region possessed by the optical disc 101. After recording, the process is stopped.

25

An embodiment of the present invention has been heretofore described with reference to Figures 1, 4 and 5.

30

For example, in the embodiment of Figures 1, 4 and 5, steps 601 to 610 correspond to a "step for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities". Steps 611 and 612 correspond to a "step for, while rotating a recording medium with a linear velocity selected from a plurality of linear velocities, forming at least one of a recording mark and a space by irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from a plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse

sequence corresponding to the linear velocity". Steps 601 to 605 correspond to a "step for measuring at least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one of a plurality of linear velocities". Steps 606 to 608
5 correspond to a "step for determining a second recording parameter corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on the at least one first recording parameter measured". Steps 609 and 610 correspond to a "step for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality
10 of linear velocities based on the determined second recording parameter". Further, steps 606 and 607 correspond to a "step for determining a fourth recording parameter corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on at least one third recording parameter recorded on a recording medium".
15 Step 608 corresponds to a "step for determining the second parameter based on the measured at least one first recording parameter and fourth recording parameter".

However, the first procedure of the present invention
20 is not limited to the embodiment of Figures 1, 4 and 5. The first procedure of the present invention has any configuration as long as it comprises the above-described steps, i.e., the "step for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities";
25 the "step for, while rotating a recording medium with a linear velocity selected from a plurality of linear velocities, forming at least one of a recording mark and a space by irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from a plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse
30 sequence corresponding to the linear velocity"; the "step for measuring at least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one of a plurality of linear velocities"; the "step for determining a second recording

parameter corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on the at least one first recording parameter measured"; the "step for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on the determined second recording parameter"; the "step for determining a fourth recording parameter corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on at least one third recording parameter recorded on a recording medium"; and the "step for determining the second parameter based on the measured at least one first recording parameter and fourth recording parameter".

According to the recording method, the recording apparatus and the recording medium of the present invention, it is possible to generate a correct pulse sequence quickly. This is because the present invention does not rely only on measured recording parameters, which are correct and require a long time to measure, and the present invention does not rely only on recording parameters already recorded on a recording medium, which are not correct and require no measurement time.

By approximating a recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity v based on an approximation function $f(v)$ for the recording parameter described in a control track (CT) and an approximation function $g(v)$ obtained based on the result of recording parameter learning of $f(v_1)$ for the linear velocity v_1 , an appropriate recording parameter, corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity, can be obtained over a whole range of linear velocities after recording parameter learning is performed only for the linear velocity v_1 .

Therefore, even when DVD-RAM or the like is subjected to high density and high speed CAV recording, an optimum recording power level and pulse sequence can be determined at an arbitrary linear velocity, resulting in constant
5 satisfactory recording.

3. Optimization of recording parameters by a second procedure

Figure 6 is a diagram showing a relationship between
10 linear velocities and a recording parameter to be optimized by a second procedure. Portion (a) of Figure 6 shows a relationship between linear velocities and the recording parameter before optimization by the second procedure. Portion (b) of Figure 6 shows a relationship between linear
15 velocities and the recording parameter after optimization by the second procedure.

Figure 7 is a flowchart showing the second procedure for optimizing a recording parameter. The second procedure
20 is executed by the recording/reproduction apparatus 100.

Hereinafter, the second procedure for optimizing a recording parameter will be described with reference to Figures 1, 6 and 7 step by step.

25

In step 701: Values described in a control track are read and transferred to a memory region of the system control circuit 102. The values described in the control track are, for example, recording parameters previously recorded in
30 a control track (CT) region possessed by the optical disc 101 (e.g., at least one of a position and a recording power level of a pulse sequence).

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The recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region are, for example, a recording parameter PCva corresponding to the lowest linear velocity va and a recording parameter PCvb corresponding to the highest linear velocity vb.

Note that the recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region are not limited to the recording parameter PCva and the recording parameter PCvb. The recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region are, for example, the recording parameter PCva, the recording parameter PCvb, and a recording parameter PCvc. The recording parameter PCvc is a recording parameter corresponding to a linear velocity vc ($vc = (va + vb) / 2$).

Also, the recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region may be optional recording parameters corresponding to n linear velocities. For example, the previously recorded recording parameters may be recording parameters corresponding to three linear velocities (v1, v2, v3). In this case, for example, $va \leq v1 < v2 < v3 \leq vb$ is satisfied.

The recording parameters previously recorded in the control track (CT) region themselves may not be read. Instead, recording parameters corresponding to linear velocities stored in the system control circuit 102 or the like may be selected based on identification codes previously recorded in the control track (CT) region. The identification code may be given for each disk type, or each production lot of each medium maker, in order to select an optimum recording parameter for each disk type or each production lot of each

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medium maker.

In step 702: a recording parameter PCva corresponding to the lowest linear velocity va and the recording parameter PCvb corresponding to the highest linear velocity vb, which have been previously recorded in the control track (CT), are set in the recording/reproduction apparatus 100. For example, the position of each pulse contained in the recording parameter PCva (e.g., the position of a starting pulse or the position of a terminating pulse) is set in the pulse sequence generating circuit 104 and the recording power levels contained in the recording parameter PCva are set in the laser power control circuit 115.

In step 703: The optical head 106 is moved to seek a prescribed test recording region provided on optical disc 101. The rotational speed of the spindle motor 107 is set to be the linear velocity va. The linear velocity va is used for the recording parameter learning, and is set by the linear velocity setting circuit 108.

Further, the clock setting circuit 111 generates a recording clock Tva corresponding to the linear velocity va, and inputs the recording clock Tva to the pulse sequence generating circuit 104.

In step 704: The recording parameter PCva corresponding to the linear velocity va is used to perform recording parameter learning to optimize the recording parameter.

To optimize a pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity va, the pulse sequence generating

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circuit 104 changes the rising position T_{sfp} of the starting pulse and the falling position T_{elp} of the terminating pulse.

5 The pulse sequence generating circuit 104 optimizes
the position T_{sfp} based on the mark length of a recording
mark formed by a pulse sequence and the space length of a
space adjacent to the front of the recording mark. The pulse
sequence generating circuit 104, also optimizes the
10 position T_{elp} based on the mark length of a recording mark
formed by a pulse sequence, and the space length of a space
adjacent to the rear of the recording mark.

15 The degree (optimization index) of optimization of
the position T_{sfp} and the position T_{elp} can be determined
by using at least one of the jitter detecting circuit 113
and the BER detecting circuit 114. For example, the pulse
sequence generating circuit 104 changes the position T_{sfp}
and the position T_{elp} in a manner to minimize the jitter
value or the BER value of a reproduced signal.

20 The laser power control circuit 115 optimizes the
peak power level P_p , the erase power level P_e , the bias power
level P_b , and the recording power level coefficient k , by
recording parameter learning so as to determine a recording
25 power level of a pulse sequence forming an appropriate
recording mark and an appropriate space.

30 The degree of optimization of the recording power
levels and the recording power level coefficient
(optimization index) can be determined by using at least
one of the jitter detecting circuit 113 and the BER detecting
circuit 114. The pulse sequence generating circuit 104,
changes the recording power levels and the recording power

level coefficient in a manner to minimize the jitter value, or the BER value, of a reproduced signal.

5 A post-learning optimum value PMva is thus obtained for a recording parameter corresponding to the linear velocity va after learning. The post-learning optimum value PMva is generally different from the recording parameter PCva recorded in the optical disc 101 (portion (a) of Figure 6). This is because the optimum recording
10 parameters (the position and the recording power level of a pulse sequence) vary depending on a combination of the optical disc 101 and the light spot diameter of the recording/reproduction apparatus 100.

15 In step 705: The optical head 106 is moved to seek a prescribed test recording region provided on the optical disc 101. The rotational speed of the spindle motor 107 is set to be the linear velocity vb. The linear velocity vb is used for performing recording parameter learning in the
20 linear velocity setting circuit 108 after the linear velocity va.

Further, the clock setting circuit 111 generates a recording clock Tvb corresponding to the linear velocity vb,
25 and inputs the recording clock Tvb to the pulse sequence generating circuit 104.

In step 706: The recording parameter PCvb corresponding to the linear velocity vb is used to perform
30 recording parameter learning to optimize the recording parameter.

A method for optimizing a pulse sequence

corresponding to the linear velocity v_b is the same as the method for the linear velocity v_a described in step 704. Therefore, the description thereof is omitted.

5 Thus, the post-learning optimum value PM_{vb} , which is a recording parameter corresponding to the linear velocity v_b after learning, is obtained. The post-learning optimum value PM_{vb} is generally different from the recording parameter PC_{vb} recorded on the optical disc 101 (portion (a) of Figure 6). This is because the optimum recording parameters (the position and the recording power level of a pulse sequence) vary depending on a combination of the optical disc 101 and the light spot diameter of the recording/reproduction apparatus 100.

15 In step 707: Based on PM_{va} and PM_{vb} , a recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity v is obtained using a recording parameter approximation function $h(v)$ represented by:

20

$$h(v) = \beta \cdot (v - v_a) + PM_{va}$$
$$\beta = (PM_{vb} - PM_{va}) / (v_b - v_a).$$

25 The recording parameter approximation function $h(v)$ matches a characteristic of a recording medium. For example, the recording parameter approximation function $h(v)$ can perform a linear approximation of a recording parameter, depending on a linear velocity. However, the recording parameter approximation function $h(v)$ is not limited to a linear function. The recording parameter approximation function $h(v)$ may be a quadratic function. The recording parameter approximation function $h(v)$ may be selected, depending on a characteristic of a recording medium.

30

The approximation function $h(v)$ for a recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity v , can be used to obtain a recording parameter approximation value $h(v_1)$ and a recording parameter approximation value $h(v_2)$ corresponding to the linear velocities v_1 and v_2 , respectively (portion (b) of Figure 6).

As described above, after recording parameter learning is performed only for the linear velocity v_a and the linear velocity v_b , a recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity can be obtained over a whole range of linear velocities ($v_a \leq v \leq v_b$) in accordance with $h(v)$.

In step 708: Based on the approximation function $h(v)$, the recording position and the recording power level of a pulse sequence corresponding to a linear velocity v are calculated. The results of calculation are stored in a storage region of the system control circuit 102.

In step 709: The optical head 106 is moved to seek a recording region on the optical disc 101. The linear velocity setting circuit 108 sets the rotational speed of the spindle motor 107 to be the linear velocity v of the optical disc 101.

In step 710: The clock setting circuit 111 generates a recording clock T_v corresponding to the linear velocity v , with which information is recorded, and inputs the recording clock T_v into the pulse sequence generating circuit 104. The pulse sequence generating circuit 104 generates a pulse sequence.

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In step 711: The generated pulse sequence is input into the laser drive circuit 105. Thereafter, a semiconductor laser apparatus carried by the optical head 106 is driven based on the pulse sequence.

5

In step 712: data is recorded into a recording region possessed by the optical disc 101. After recording, the process is stopped.

10

An embodiment of the present invention has been heretofore described with reference to Figures 1, 6 and 7.

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For example, in the embodiment of Figures 1, 6 and 7, steps 701 to 710 correspond to a "step for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities". Steps 711 and 712 correspond to a "step for, while rotating a recording medium with a linear velocity selected from a plurality of linear velocities, forming at least one of a recording mark and a space by irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from a plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse sequence corresponding to the linear velocity". Steps 701 to 706 correspond to a "step for measuring at least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one of a plurality of linear velocities". Steps 707 and 708 correspond to a "step for determining a second recording parameter corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on the at least one first recording parameter measured" and a "step for determining a second recording parameter $h(v)$ corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities v based on the at least one first recording parameter measured". Steps 709 and 710 correspond to a "step for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality

of linear velocities based on the determined second recording parameter".

5 However, the second procedure of the present invention is not limited to the embodiment of Figures 1, 6 and 7. The second procedure of the present invention has any configuration as long as it comprises the above-described steps, i.e., the "step for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities";
10 the "step for, while rotating a recording medium with a linear velocity selected from a plurality of linear velocities, forming at least one of a recording mark and a space by irradiating the recording medium with a pulse sequence selected from a plurality of pulse sequences, the pulse
15 sequence corresponding to the linear velocity"; the "step for measuring at least one first recording parameter corresponding to at least one of a plurality of linear velocities"; the "step for determining a second recording parameter corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities
20 based on the at least one first recording parameter measured"; the "step for generating a plurality of pulse sequences corresponding to a plurality of linear velocities based on the determined second recording parameter"; and a "step for determining a second recording parameter $h(v)$ corresponding
25 to a plurality of linear velocities v based on the at least one first recording parameter measured".

 According to the recording method, the recording apparatus and the recording medium of the present invention,
30 it is possible to generate a correct pulse sequence quickly. This is because the present invention does not rely only on measured recording parameters, which are correct and require a long time to measure, and the present invention

does not rely only on recording parameters already recorded on a recording medium, which are not correct and require no measurement time.

5 Recording parameter learning is performed based on recording parameters corresponding to two recording linear velocities described in the control track (CT). Based on the results, an approximation function $h(v)$ for a recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity is
10 obtained. Thus, after recording parameter learning is performed for only two linear velocities, an appropriate recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity can be obtained over a whole range of linear velocities.

15 Therefore, even when DVD-RAM or the like is subjected to high density and high speed CAV recording, an optimum recording power level and recording pulse sequence can be determined at an arbitrary linear velocity, resulting in
20 constant satisfactory recording.

 Although certain preferred embodiments have been described herein, it is not intended that such embodiments be construed as limitations on the scope of the invention
25 except as set forth in the appended claims. Various other modifications and equivalents will be apparent to and can be readily made by those skilled in the art, after reading the description herein, without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention. All patents, published patent
30 applications and publications cited herein are incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

According to the recording method, the recording apparatus and the recording medium of the present invention, it is possible to generate a correct pulse sequence quickly. This is because the present invention does not rely only on measured recording parameters, which are correct and require a long time to measure, and the present invention does not rely only on recording parameters already recorded on a recording medium, which are not correct and require no measurement time.

By approximating a recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity v based on an approximation function $f(v)$ for the recording parameter described in a control track (CT) and an approximation function $g(v)$ obtained based on the result of recording parameter learning of $f(v_1)$ for the linear velocity v_1 , an appropriate recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity can be obtained over a whole range of linear velocities after recording parameter learning is performed only for the linear velocity v_1 .

Recording parameter learning is performed based on recording parameters corresponding to two recording linear velocities described in the control track (CT). Based on the results, an approximation function $h(v)$ for a recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity is obtained. Thus, after recording parameter learning is performed only for two linear velocities, an appropriate recording parameter corresponding to an arbitrary linear velocity can be obtained over a whole range of linear velocities.

Therefore, even when DVD-RAM or the like is subjected to high density and high speed CAV recording, an optimum recording power level and recording pulse sequence can be
5 determined at an arbitrary linear velocity, resulting in constant satisfactory recording.